

SS Mini project - Absolute loader (Viva)

★ Loading

→ bring obj file into memory

Absolute loader

★ Relocation

→ modify obj file such that it can be loaded to a memory address different from what's originally specified in obj file.

Relocating loader
aka
Relative loader

Linking loader

★ Linking

→ combine multiple obj files & allow references between them

Linker

★ 1 block = 8 hexadecimal digits = 8×4 bits = 32 bits.

★ Each line in output.mem has 4 blocks. (each line indicate contiguous range of blocks in memory)

★ 6-digit hexadecimal object code \Rightarrow occupies 3 bytes.

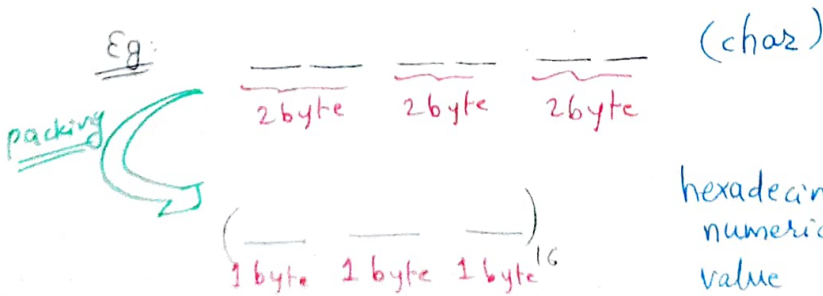
★ when loader reads object codes, it does NOT read them as hexadecimal numbers, but reads them as characters

↓
1 char = 1 byte.

\therefore 6 digits in object code \Rightarrow 6 bytes for 6 chars \Rightarrow inefficient

\therefore Loader "packs" pairs of chars into their hexadecimal equivalent.

Eg:



Eg: "14" \rightarrow (14)₁₆

(chars)

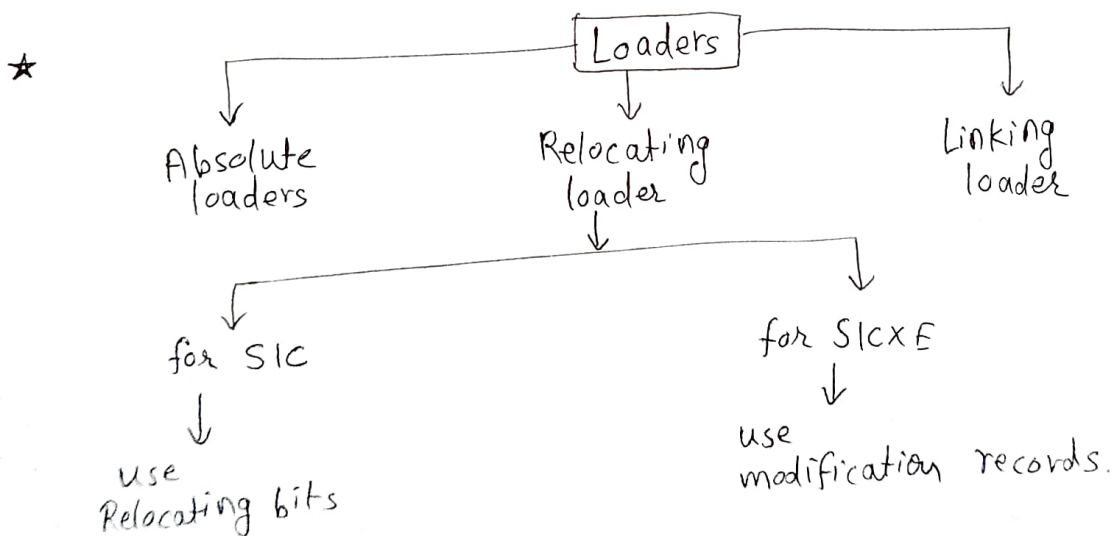
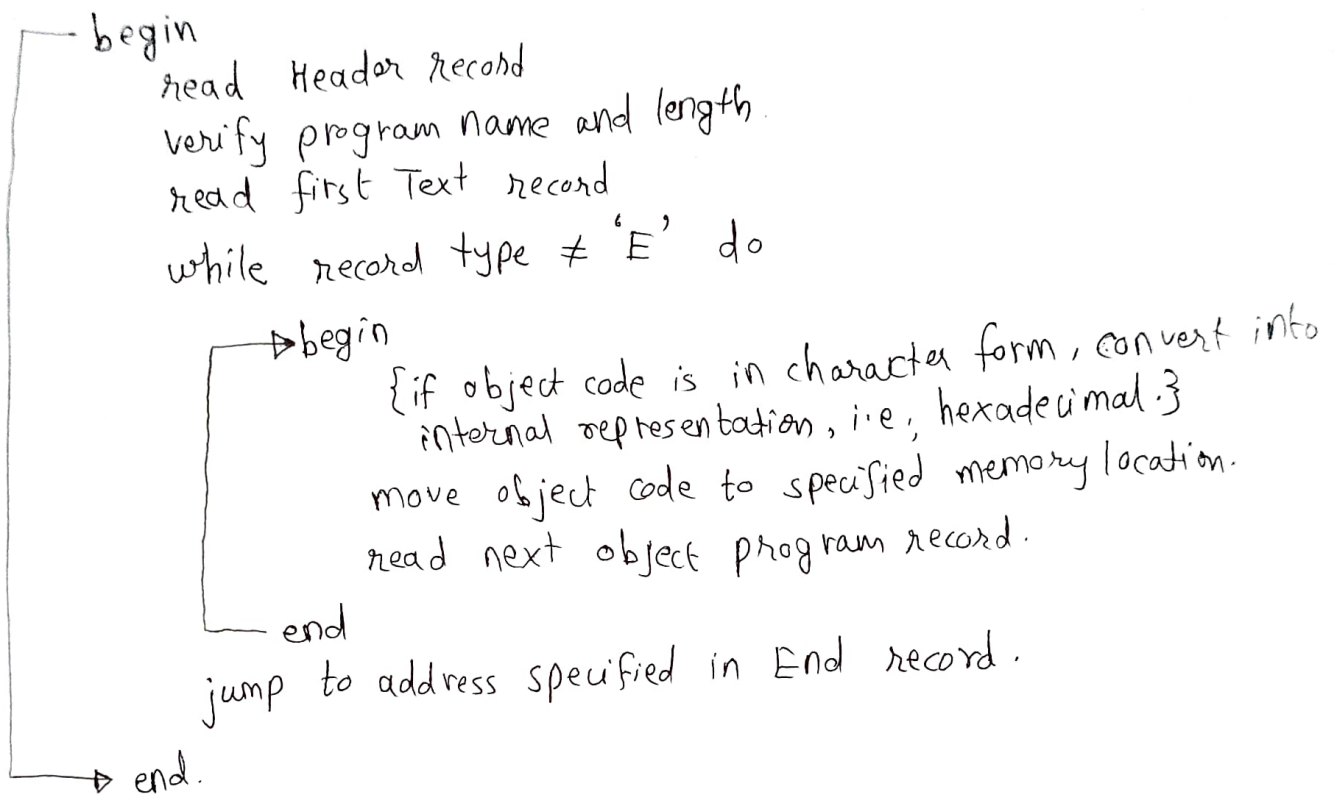
(2bytes)

(hex value)

(1 byte) \rightarrow (0001 0100)

★ End record signifies the memory location from where program execution must start from, & places a pointer at that location. (this location is basically the starting address, $0x0000h$, i.e., $(00)_{16}$).

★ Algorithm for absolute loader:



★ BOOTSTRAP LOADER

- It loads the first program to be run by the computer (operating system)
- The bootstrap loader itself is loaded at memory location $(00)_{16}$ ($0x0000$)
- Bootstrap loader is an absolute loader which loads the OS at $(80)_{16}$.